

1 JOHN MASON - State Bar No. 51116
jmason@glaserweil.com
2 PATRICIA L. GLASER - State Bar No. 55688
pglaser@glaserweil.com
3 ADAM LEBERTHON - State Bar No. 145226
aleberthon@glaserweil.com
4 LISA M. ZEPEDA - State Bar No. 231125
lzepeda@glaserweil.com
5 GLASER WEIL FINK JACOBS
HOWARD AVCHEN & SHAPIRO LLP
6 10250 Constellation Boulevard, 19th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90067
7 Telephone: (310) 553-3000
Facsimile: (310) 556-2920

8 Attorneys for Plaintiff Zhang Ziyi

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 ZHANG ZIYI, an individual,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

17 CHINA FREE PRESS, INC., a North
Carolina non-profit corporation doing
18 business as BOXUN NEWS; WEICAN
NULL MENG, an individual also known
19 as WATSON MENG and also known as
WEICAN "WATSON" MENG; DOES 1-
20 25, inclusive,

21 Defendants.

CASE NO.: cv 12-5216-DMG (PLAx)

**OPPOSITION OF PLAINTIFF
ZHANG ZIYI TO DEFENDANT
WEICAN NULL MENG'S SPECIAL
MOTION TO STRIKE UNDER
CALIFORNIA CIVIL
PROCEDURE CODE § 425.16**

**[Declarations of Zhang Ziyi, Ling
Lucas, Michael Parks, Stanton Larry
Stein, and Adam LeBerthon Filed
Concurrently Herewith]**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND	3
III. MENG’S ANTI-SLAPP MOTION SHOULD BE DENIED	5
A. Meng Has Failed To Meet His Burden Under The Anti-SLAPP Statute.....	6
1. Meng Has Failed To Meet His Burden Of Showing That The Defamatory Statements Occurred In A “Public Forum”	7
2. Meng Has Failed To Meet His Burden Of Showing That The Defamatory Statements Concern An Issue Of Public Interest	8
B. There Is A Probability That Plaintiff Will Prevail On Her Claims	11
1. Plaintiff Has Alleged, And There Is Sufficient Evidence To Show, That Plaintiff Will Prevail On Her Claims	11
2. Clear and Convincing Evidence Demonstrates That The Defamatory Statements Were Made With Actual Malice	14
C. Alternatively, If The Court Determines That Additional Evidence Regarding Defendants’ Actual Malice Is Necessary, The Motion To Strike Should Be Denied In Order to Allow Plaintiff To Obtain The Identities Of The “Confidential Sources”	22
IV. CONCLUSION	24

TABLE OF AUTHORITIESPage**FEDERAL CASES**

<i>Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.</i> 477 U.S. 242 (1986).....	6
<i>Bosley Med. Inst., Inc. v. Kremer</i> 403 F. 3d 672 (9th Cir. 2005)	7
<i>Condit v. Nat'l Enquirer, Inc.</i> 248 F. Supp. 2d 945 (E.D. Cal. 2002)	7, 8, 9, 10
<i>Curtis Pub. Co. v. Butts</i> 388 U.S. 130 (1967).....	15
<i>Dangerfield v. Star Editorial, Inc.</i> , 817 F. Supp. 833 (C.D. Cal. 1993)	22
<i>Globetrotter Software v. Elan Computer Group</i> 63 F. Supp. 2d 1127 (N.D. Cal. 1999).....	7
<i>Kaelin v. Globe Communications Corp.</i> 162 F.3d 1036 (9th Cir. 1998)	14
<i>Masson v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc.</i> 501 U.S. 496 (1991).....	14
<i>New York Times Co. v. Sullivan</i> 376 U.S. 254 (1964).....	14
<i>Rogers v. Home Shopping Network, Inc.</i> 57 F. Supp. 2d 973 (C.D. Cal. 1999)	1, 5, 6, 8, 9
<i>St. Amant v. Thompson</i> 390 U.S. 727 (1968).....	14
<i>Suzuki Motor Corp. v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.</i> 330 F.3d 1110 (9th Cir. 2003)	14, 15, 19
<i>Zerilli v. Smith</i> 656 F. 2d 705 (D.C. Cir. 1981).....	22

STATE CASES

<i>Annette F. v. Sharon S.</i> 119 Cal. App. 4th 1146 (2004)	14
<i>Briggs v. Eden Council for Hope & Opportunity</i> 19 Cal. 4th 1106 (1999)	5
<i>Briscoe v. Reader's Digest Ass'n</i> 4 Cal. 3d 529 (1971)	12

1	<i>Childers v. San Jose Mercury Printing & Publishing Co.</i>	
	105 Cal 284 (1894)	12
2	<i>Lafayette Morehouse, Inc. v. Chronicle Publ'g, Co.</i>	
3	37 Cal. App. 4th 855 (1995)	8
4	<i>Motors, Inc. v. Times Mirror Co.</i>	
	102 Cal. App. 3d 735 (1980)	13
5	<i>Pink v. Catanich</i>	
6	51 Cal. 420 (1876)	11
7	<i>Settimo Associates v. Environ Systems, Inc.</i>	
	14 Cal. App. 4th 842 (1993)	13
8	<i>Sipple v. Founds for Nat'l Progress</i>	
9	71 Cal. App. 4th 226 (1999)	10, 11
10	<i>Weinberg v. Feisel</i>	
	110 Cal. App. 4th 1122 (2003)	8
11	<i>Wong v. Jing</i>	
12	189 Cal. App. 4th 1354 (2010)	11
13	<i>Youst v. Longo</i>	
14	43 Cal. 3d 64 (1987)	12
15	<u>STATE STATUTES</u>	
	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code section 17200, <i>et seq.</i>	13
16	California Civil Code § 45(a)	2
17	California Civil Code § 46(4)	11
18	California Civil Code § 47	12
19	California Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16	7, 8
20	California Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16(a)	6, 9
21	California Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16(b)(1)	2
22	California Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16(c)	6, 7
23	<u>FEDERAL RULES</u>	
24	Federal Rules of Civil Procedure § 56(f)	6
25	Federal Rules of Civil Procedure § 26(f)	5, 23
26		
27		
28		

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiff Zhang Ziyi ("Plaintiff"), a well-respected and highly acclaimed
 3 international motion picture actress, brings this defamation action in order to restore
 4 her reputation and to vindicate her right not to be falsely accused of being a
 5 "prostitute," which is illegal in China, where Plaintiff resides, as well as in
 6 California, where Plaintiff regularly conducts business in the entertainment industry.
 7 Defendants China Free Press, Inc. ("CFP"), doing business as Boxun News, and
 8 Weican Null Meng ("Meng") (collectively, "Defendants") have repeatedly published
 9 articles which allege that Plaintiff has earned over \$110 million for having sexual
 10 relations with Chinese government officials, amongst others, and these articles have
 11 now been republished by other media outlets around the world. Despite the fact that
 12 Plaintiff specifically informed Defendants that the published articles contain false
 13 statements, they have failed and refused to print a retraction and, instead, publicly
 14 stated that the articles are "believed to be true." As discussed below, Boxun News
 15 never had any legitimate basis to publish the articles regarding Plaintiff. In fact, at
 16 Meng's deposition it became clear that Defendants published the articles knowing
 17 that they were based on nothing more than rumors, innuendo and rank hearsay –
 18 perhaps many times over. Defendants' conduct shows that Boxun News has clearly
 19 compromised its purported mission to "become the #1 most trusted Chinese online
 20 news service," in order to publish sensationalized (and false) headlines – at
 21 Plaintiff's expense.

22 Unlike the instant lawsuit, "Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation
 23 ("SLAPP suits") are legally meritless suits filed in order 'to obtain [a political or]
 24 economic advantage over the defendant, not to vindicate a legally cognizable right of
 25 the plaintiff.'" *Rogers v. Home Shopping Network, Inc.*, 57 F. Supp. 2d 973, 976
 26 (C.D. Cal. 1999). The instant lawsuit concerns Plaintiff's legal right to protect her
 27 reputation, profession, and business interests – not a meritless case brought to obtain
 28 a financial or political advantage over, or to silence, a defendant, which California's

1 anti-SLAPP statute is designed to discourage. Contrary to the intent of the anti-
2 SLAPP law, by his Special Motion to Strike (the “Motion to Strike”), Meng seeks to
3 improperly utilize Section 425.16 to gain immunity for Defendants’ defamatory
4 statements, not to be free of a wrongfully intimidating and meritless lawsuit
5 calculated to stifle desirable political or public speech.

6 As demonstrated below, the Motion to Strike should be denied for at least
7 three separate and independent reasons. First, Meng has failed to meet his initial
8 burden to show that Plaintiff’s causes of action arise from protected activity. As a
9 matter of law, the defamatory statements are only protected “if they can be
10 characterized as statements made in a public forum or in furtherance of the exercise
11 of the constitutional rights of petition or speech in connection with an issue of public
12 interest.” Meng has failed to demonstrate that the defamatory statements occurred in
13 a “public forum” and/or “in connection with an issue of public interest.” In that
14 regard, the defamatory statements were published on the Boxun News website,
15 which Meng admits is a “news website.” As such, as a matter of law, it is not a
16 “public forum” for purposes of section 425.16. Moreover, contrary to Meng’s
17 contention, simply because Plaintiff is a celebrity does not mean that all speech about
18 her is a “public issue” or “issue of public interest.” For example and without
19 limitation, allegations that Plaintiff is a prostitute who has made “sex deals” with
20 various billionaire boyfriends obviously have nothing to do with a “major political
21 scandal,” as Meng contends, or any “public issue” for purposes of section 425.16.

22 Second, even assuming *arguendo* that Meng has made the required threshold
23 showing (which he has not), Plaintiff has presented sufficient evidence to
24 demonstrate a probability of success at trial. The articles at issue here were
25 published and contain false, unprivileged statements. The defamatory statements
26 accuse Plaintiff of a crime and unchastity. Accordingly, they constitute libel *per se*,
27 which is actionable without even proof of special damages. Cal. Civ. Code § 45(a),
28 46(4). Moreover, the defamatory statements were made with “actual malice”

1 because Defendants failed to act reasonably in investigating the false statements and,
 2 therefore, purposefully attempted to avoid the truth of the matters asserted. In that
 3 regard, Meng testified at his deposition that the defamatory statements were based on
 4 “information” he purportedly obtained from just three “sources,” *including another*
 5 *reporter’s unidentified former cellmate (who Meng has never met and/or*
 6 *contacted) and another anonymous source, who knew of the “information” based*
 7 *on other information he allegedly obtained from another unidentified source. At*
 8 *best, the articles were based on pure rumor and hearsay.* Accordingly, Meng had
 9 every reason to doubt the accuracy of these defamatory statements. Defendants’
 10 conduct in publishing the Articles was particularly egregious because they refused to
 11 retract the defamatory statements even *after* they were specifically notified that the
 12 articles contained false statements, and, instead, publicly stated that the articles are
 13 “believed to be true.” Based on the foregoing, Defendants’ acted with actual malice
 14 and Plaintiff will likely prevail on her defamation claim, as well as her other claims.

15 Third, to the extent the Court determines that additional evidence is necessary
 16 to show that Defendants acted with “actual malice” by publishing the defamatory
 17 statements, the Motion to Strike should be denied in order to enable Plaintiff to
 18 complete the necessary discovery. As a matter of law, Plaintiff is entitled to obtain
 19 the identities of the “confidential sources” for the defamatory statements in the
 20 articles.

21 For the foregoing reasons, as well as those demonstrated below, the Court
 22 should deny the Motion.

23 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

24 On or about May 28, 2012, Defendants published an article on the Boxun
 25 News website that provided extensive details of payments allegedly made to Plaintiff
 26 for having sexual relations with a former Chinese official, a Chinese billionaire, and
 27 unnamed “other senior officials” in China. (Declaration of Adam LeBerthon
 28 (“LeBerthon Decl.”), ¶ 7, Exhibit F.)

1 On or about May 30, 2012, Defendants published another article on the Boxun
2 News website that allegedly “confirmed” that Plaintiff had a “sexual relationship”
3 with a former Chinese official and stated that she was being questioned by Chinese
4 authorities who had banned her from leaving mainland China. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 8,
5 Exhibit G.)

6 On or about June 3, 2012, Defendants published another article on the Boxun
7 News website, threatening to retaliate against Plaintiff if she attempted to defend
8 herself against the false and malicious accusations. For example and without
9 limitation, Defendants stated that “if [Plaintiff] continues to act, [they] will continue
10 to massively disclose the details of the dates she had with several billionaires.”
11 (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 9, Exhibit H.) It is undisputed that Defendants never contacted
12 Plaintiff before publishing the libelous statements. (Complaint, ¶ 16.) Furthermore,
13 the Articles were published anonymously and attributed to unnamed sources such as
14 “intelligence” and “different sources of information.” (*Id.*)

15 Following their publication, the Articles were picked up and promptly
16 republished by other media outlets around the world, including but not limited to
17 Apple Daily (Hong Kong), Apple Daily (Taiwan), Next Magazine, AsiaOne, Yahoo!
18 Hong Kong, Yahoo! Taiwan, CNN, Variety, Entertainment Television, The
19 Huffington Post, and countless others. (*Id.* at 14.)

20 As set forth in the Complaint, as well as in the declarations of Zhang Ziyi
21 (“Zhang Decl.”) and Ling Lucas (“Lucas Decl.”) filed in support of this Motion, the
22 statements about Plaintiff are false. (Complaint, ¶ 15; Zhang Decl., ¶ 8; Lucas Decl.,
23 ¶ 5.)

24 On or about June 6, 2012, Plaintiff’s counsel served Defendants with a letter
25 specifically notifying them that the Articles contained false statements. (Complaint,
26 ¶ 18, Exhibit D.) The letter also demanded, among other things, that Defendants
27 remove the Articles from the Boxun News website, publish a full and complete
28 retraction, and apologize for the harm they caused Plaintiff. (*Id.*) Notwithstanding

the June 6, 2012 letter, Defendants failed and refused to retract the defamatory statements contained in the Articles. (*Id.*) Instead, in response to Plaintiff's demand, counsel for Defendants issued a letter dated June 6, 2012, denying that the Articles contained any "defamatory words" about Plaintiff and saying that Boxun News "merely published what it believed to be true." (*Id.* at ¶ 18, Exhibit E.) In addition, Defendant published yet another article on the Boxun News website, which is substantially similar to the letter issued by Defendants' counsel stating that the defamatory statements contained in the Articles are "believed to be true." (*Id.* at ¶ 18, Exhibit F.)

In connection with this litigation, Defendants have refused to reveal the identities of their "confidential sources," and instead, contend that such sources are "entitled to anonymity." (Motion, pp. 23-27.) Plaintiff, however, has offered to enter into an appropriate protective order in an effort to assuage Defendants' concerns about confidentiality, but Defendants continue to refuse to disclose the identity of these witnesses. *See* Joint Report of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) Conference, Document No. 22, filed on August 17, 2012, p. 4:1-20; *see also* LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exhibit B, Deposition of Watson Meng, Volume 2, dated October 17, 2012, pp. 17:6-30:9.)

III. MENG'S ANTI-SLAPP MOTION SHOULD BE DENIED

SLAPP lawsuits "are legally meritless suits filed in order 'to obtain [a political or] economic advantage over the defendant, not to vindicate a legally cognizable right of the plaintiff.'" *Rogers v. Home Shopping Network, Inc.*, 57 F. Supp. 2d 973, 976 (C.D. Cal. 1999); *quoting Briggs v. Eden Council for Hope & Opportunity*, 19 Cal. 4th 1106, 1126 (1999). Recognizing that SLAPP suits "tend to chill the exercise of the constitutional right to free speech by instilling fear of enormous recoveries and legal fees into their targets," section 425.16 was enacted "to encourage continued participation in matters of public significance," especially by small groups and lone individuals whose "participation should not be chilled through abuse of the judicial

process.” Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a).

A special motion to strike under section 425.16, also known as an “anti-SLAPP” motion, can be based on a defect in the complaint, or a failure to support a stated claim with evidence, analogous to a motion for summary judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. *Rogers*, 57 F. Supp. 2d at 983. Although section 425.16 applies in federal court, it cannot be used in a manner that conflicts with the Federal Rules. Accordingly, “[i]f a defendant makes a special motion to strike based on the plaintiff’s alleged failure of proof, the motion must be treated in the same manner as a motion under Rule 56 except that again the attorney’s fees provision of § 425.16(c) applies.” *Id.* In the instant case, it is undisputed that the Motion to Strike is governed by the standards of Rule 56. (Motion to Strike, p. 12:17-19.)¹

A. Meng Has Failed To Meet His Burden Under The Anti-SLAPP Statute

To succeed under a special motion to strike, a defendant must first make a *prima facie* showing that the claims to which the motion is directed arise out of the

¹ The Federal Rules discourage motions for summary judgment based on evidence outside the record until the nonmoving party has had the opportunity to conduct discovery. *Id.* Rule 56(f) provides that if the party opposing a motion for summary judgment cannot yet submit evidence supporting its opposition, “the court may refuse the application for judgment or may order a continuance to permit affidavits to be obtained or depositions to be taken or discovery to be had or may make such other order as is just.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f). The Supreme Court has restated this rule as *requiring*, rather than merely permitting, denial of the motion “where the nonmoving party has not had the opportunity to discover information that is essential to his opposition.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250 n.5 (1986).

As discussed in Section III.C. of Plaintiff’s Opposition, to the extent the Court finds that additional evidence of “actual malice” is required, the Motion should be denied in order to allow Plaintiff to conduct further discovery with respect to the factual basis for the defamatory articles and the identities of Defendants’ “confidential sources”

categories described in Section 425.16. Defendant bears the burden of proof to show that his defamatory statements were protected. *Bosley Med. Inst., Inc. v. Kremer*, 403 F. 3d 672, 682 (9th Cir. 2005). Under Section 425.16, only specific categories of statements or conduct are protected.

In the instant case, Meng contends that Plaintiff's claims arise out of subsections (3) and (4) of Section 425.16. Subsection (3) applies to "any written or oral statement or writing made in a place open to the public or a public forum in connection with an issue of public interest." Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(3). Subsection (4) applies to "any other conduct in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional right of petition or the constitutional right of free speech in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest." Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(4). In other words, statements are only protected "if they can be characterized as statements made in a public forum or in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional rights of petition or speech in connection with an issue of public interest." *Condit v. Nat'l Enquirer, Inc.*, 248 F. Supp. 2d 945, 953-54 (E.D. Cal. 2002); *citing Globetrotter Software v. Elan Computer Group*, 63 F. Supp. 2d 1127, 1130 (N.D. Cal. 1999); Cal. Civ. Proc. § 425.16(e)(3)-(4)

For the reasons set forth below, Meng has failed to meet his burden under section 425.16. He has failed to demonstrate that the defamatory statements occurred in a "public forum" and/or "in connection with an issue of public interest." *See id.*

1. Meng Has Failed To Meet His Burden Of Showing That The Defamatory Statements Occurred In A "Public Forum"

In his Motion to Strike, Meng admits that Plaintiff's claims are based on statements that "he published through the Boxun News ('Boxun') website" – an "independent Chinese dissident news website," which Meng administers. (Motion to Strike, p. 8:15-20.) Meng then makes the conclusory assertion that his "news reporting with Boxun is precisely the type of conduct that Cal. Civ. Code § 425.16(e)

1 was intended to protect as expression of speech in the public interest.” (*Id.* at p.
2 15:3-5.)

3 To the contrary, numerous courts have held that newspapers and similar news
4 media outlets should not be considered “public forums” for purposes of section
5 425.16. *See, e.g., Rogers v. Home Shopping Net., Inc.*, 57 F. Supp. 2d 973, 985, n. 7
6 (C.D. Cal. 1999) (“A newspaper should not be deemed a ‘public forum’ for purposes
7 of §425.16”); *Condit v. Nat’l Enquirer, Inc.*, 248 F. Supp. 2d 945, 951 (E.D. Cal.
8 2002) (same); *see also Weinberg v. Feisel*, 110 Cal. App. 4th 1122, 1130-31 (2003)
9 (“Means of communication where access is selective, such as most newspapers,
10 newsletters, and other media outlets, are not public forums.”); *Lafayette Morehouse,*
11 *Inc. v. Chronicle Publ’g, Co.*, 37 Cal. App. 4th 855, 863 (1995) (“[n]ewspaper
12 editors or publishers customarily retain the final authority on what their newspapers
13 will publish in letters to the editor, editorial pages, and even news articles, resulting
14 at best in a controlled forum not an uninhibited ‘public forum.’”) Thus, Plaintiff has
15 not met his burden to show that the defamatory statements at issue here occurred in a
16 public forum. *See id.* For this reason alone, Meng’s Motion to Strike should be
17 denied.

18 **2. Meng Has Failed To Meet His Burden Of Showing That The**
19 **Defamatory Statements Concern An Issue Of Public Interest**

20 Meng also argues that “Plaintiff is clearly a public figure, thus making any
21 discussion of her a matter of public interest.” (Motion to Strike, p. 15:12-13.)
22 Meng’s contention is directly contradicted by the law.

23 For example, the Court in *Rogers* noted that no California court has held that
24 “celebrity-watching is inherently a public issue.” In that regard, the Court
25 emphasized that simply because “a celebrity might be a public figure for purposes of
26 the *First Amendment* should not mean that all speech about that celebrity is
27 necessarily a public issue or an issue of public interest for purposes of § 425.16(e).”
28 *Rogers*, 57 F. Supp. 2d at 985, n. 7 (italics in original).

Moreover, in *Condit v. Nat'l Enquirer, Inc.*, 248 F. Supp. 2d 945 (E.D. Cal. 2002) (“*Condit*”), the Court denied the defendant’s entire anti-SLAPP motion, finding that California’s anti-SLAPP suit statute did not apply to the defamatory statements at issue. In *Condit*, the plaintiff was the wife of former United States Congressman Gary Condit. She sued defendant, *The National Enquirer*, for statements it reported on its website and its weekly publication concerning her involvement in the disappearance of Mr. Condit’s intern, Chandra Levy. The defendant argued that the plaintiff was properly the subject of public interest because she was the wife and family member of a United States Representative. The Court recognized that “[a]lthough section 425.16 is to be construed broadly, *see* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a), it does not appear Defendant is being sued for making statements related to a ‘public issue’ or ‘issue of public interest’ within the meaning and intent of California’s anti-SLAPP statute. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(4).” *Id.* at 954. “Even assuming *arguendo* that Plaintiff is a ‘public figure’ for First Amendment purposes, not all speech concerning her necessarily bears on a ‘public issue’ or an ‘issue of public interest’ for purposes of § 425.16(e).” *Id.*, citing *Rogers*, 57 F. Supp. 2d at 985 n.7.

In his Motion to Strike, Meng contends that the defamatory statements at issue here were supposedly not about Plaintiff, but were “incidental to a major political scandal involving Bo Xilai, a prominent politician in the Chinese Central Communist Party.” (Motion to Strike, p. 15:13-17.) In that regard, Meng argues that “Bo Xilai’s fitness for an office of public trust . . . is a quintessential matter of public interest.” *Id.* at p. 16: 16-17. Meng, however, wholly mischaracterizes the defamatory statements, which have nothing to do with Mr. Bo’s fitness for office. For example and without limitation, the defamatory statements provide that Plaintiff “is well-known for exploitation of money, jewellery [sic] and real estates by sleeping with wealthy persons. Usually she has 5-6 billionaires as boyfriends, but there will only be 1 ‘official boyfriend’ publicly.” (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Exhibit D-H,

(Deposition of Mary Hausch, Volume 1, dated October 12, 2012, Exhibits 11-15.)
 The statements also provide that “Boxun (believes that) [Plaintiff] at least earns
 RMB¥700 million [approximately \$110 million] in the past 10 year pursuant to sex
 deals...” (*Id.*)² How many boyfriends Plaintiff allegedly had and/or the details of
 her purported “sex deals,” have nothing to do with any “major political scandal” and
 do not involve any “public issue” or any “issue public interest” for purposes of
 section 425.16(e). *See Condit*, 248 F. Supp. 2d at 954. Indeed, to the extent Meng
 wanted to report on Bo Xilai’s use of prostitutes as indicative of Mr. Bo’s corruption,
 he did not have to identify Plaintiff at all.

Moreover, Meng’s reliance on *Sipple v. Founders for Nat’l Progress*, 71 Cal.
 App. 4th 226 (1999) (“*Sipple*”) is misplaced. (*See e.g.*, Motion to Strike, pp. 16:4-
 15; 18:3-8.) In *Sipple*, the plaintiff was a nationally known political consultant who
 had developed campaigns for political candidates based on the prevention and
 punishment of domestic violence and other crimes against women. The plaintiff
 brought a defamation action against a magazine that published an article regarding a
 custody dispute between the plaintiff and his first wife, revealing testimony of his
 first and second wives that he had physically and verbally abused them. The Court
 concluded that “the details of appellant’s career and appellant’s ability to capitalize
 on domestic violence issues in his advertising campaigns for politicians known
 around the world, while allegedly committing violence against his former wives, are
 public issues, and the article is subject to the protection of section 425.16.” *Sipple*,
 71 Cal. App. 4th at 239-40. In *Sipple*, it was the fact that the plaintiff’s public
 position on domestic violence was directly contradicted by the allegations that he
 committed domestic violence in his personal life, which the Court found to be the

² During his deposition, Meng stated that the RMB¥700 (\$100 million) million
 amount was incorrect, and instead Plaintiff earned at least twice that amount as a
 prostitute, which makes these allegation even more suspect. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3,
 Exhibit B, p. 61:1-18.)

1 relevant “public issue” for purposes of the anti-SLAPP motion.

2 *Sipple* is clearly distinguishable. The statements at issue here involve false
3 statements that Plaintiff is a prostitute. Unlike *Sipple*, there is no evidence to
4 suggest, and Defendants do not contend, that Plaintiff has somehow “capitalized” on,
5 or attempted to advance her career by, advocating against or saying anything
6 whatsoever about prostitution. Thus, *Sipple* is inapposite.

7 **B. There Is A Probability That Plaintiff Will Prevail On Her Claims**

8 As noted above, even if a defendant meets its initial burden under the anti-
9 SLAPP statute, the plaintiff may defeat a motion to strike by establishing that the
10 plaintiff’s claims have a probability of success by presenting substantial evidence to
11 support a *prima facie* case of these claims. For the reasons demonstrated below,
12 even assuming *arguendo* that Meng has satisfied his initial burden (which he has not,
13 as demonstrated in Section IV.A), Plaintiff can clearly establish a *prima facie* case
14 against Defendants. For this additional reason, the Motion to Strike should be
15 denied.

16 **1. Plaintiff Has Alleged, And There Is Sufficient Evidence To**
17 **Show, That Plaintiff Will Prevail On Her Claims**

18 The elements of a defamation claim are: “(1) a publication that is (2) false, (3)
19 defamatory, (4) unprivileged, and (5) has a natural tendency to injure or causes
20 special damage.” *Wong v. Jing*, 189 Cal. App. 4th 1354, 1369 (2010). Civil Code
21 section 45 provides that “[l]ibel is a false and unprivileged publication by writing,
22 printing, picture, effigy, or other fixed representation to the eye, which exposes any
23 person to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, or which causes him to be shunned
24 or avoided, or which has a tendency to injure him in his occupation.” An allegation
25 that the plaintiff is guilty of a crime and/or unchaste is libelous on its face and,
26 therefore, actionable without proof of special damages. Cal. Civ. Code §§ 45(a),
27 46(4); see *Pink v. Catanich* 51 Cal. 420 (1876) (the words “you are a thief and a
28 whore,” when spoken of a person, are actionable *per se*).

1 In the instant case, each of the elements of a defamation claim has been
 2 satisfied. First, it is undisputed that the Articles constitute a publication. Second,
 3 Meng's statements are false. Plaintiff is not, and has never been, a prostitute.
 4 (Zhang Decl., ¶ 8; Lucas Decl., ¶ 5.) Moreover, she has never even met Bo Xilai and
 5 has never received any form of remuneration from him. (Zhang Decl., ¶ 8; Lucas
 6 Decl., ¶ 5.) Third, the Articles are defamatory because they contain allegations that
 7 plaintiff is a prostitute, which is illegal in China, where Plaintiff resides, as well as in
 8 California, where Plaintiff regularly conducts business in the entertainment industry.
 9 Fourth, the statements at issue here are "unprivileged." See Cal. Civ. Code § 47.
 10 Fifth, the allegations that plaintiff is guilty of a crime and/or unchaste are libelous
 11 *per se* and, therefore, establish a claim for damages. See Cal. Civ. Code § 45a; see
 12 also *Childers v. San Jose Mercury Printing & Publishing Co.*, 105 Cal 284 (1894)
 13 (publication charging the plaintiff with commission of a felony, if false, is libelous
 14 *per se* and establishes a cause of action for actual damages).

15 With respect to Plaintiff's cause of action for false light invasion of privacy,
 16 the requirements of this claim have been met for the same reasons as her defamation
 17 claim. See *Briscoe v. Reader's Digest Ass'n*, 4 Cal. 3d 529, 543 (1971) (a "false
 18 light" cause of action "is in substance equivalent to . . . [a] libel claim, and should
 19 meet the same requirements of the libel claim").

20 The five elements of a cause of action for intentional interference with
 21 prospective economic advantage are: "(1) an economic relationship between the
 22 plaintiff and some third party, with the probability of future economic benefit to the
 23 plaintiff; (2) the defendant's knowledge of the relationship; (3) intentional acts on the
 24 part of the defendant designed to disrupt the relationship; (4) actual disruption of the
 25 relationship; and (5) economic harm to the plaintiff proximately caused by the acts of
 26 the defendant." *Youst v. Longo*, 43 Cal. 3d 64, 71 (1987). The evidence shows that
 27 Plaintiff has presented substantial evidence as to each of these elements. For
 28 example and without limitation, the defamatory statements about Plaintiff in the

1 Articles caused her to lose at least two potential jobs as a spokesperson representing
 2 multinational companies and luxury brands. (See Zhang Decl., ¶¶ 11-12, Exhibits C,
 3 6/17/2012 email from Todd Jacobs and Exhibit D, 6/20/12 email from Ai Wan.)
 4 Defendants knew or should have known of these third-party relationships and
 5 intentionally interfered with Plaintiff's relationships by publishing the Articles. As a
 6 result of Defendants' misconduct, Plaintiff has been harmed. *Id.*

7 Based on the foregoing misconduct, Plaintiff has sufficiently demonstrated a
 8 cause of action for negligent interference with prospective economic advantage
 9 against Defendants, because they have also failed to act with reasonable care by
 10 publishing the Articles. See *Settimo Associates v. Environ Systems, Inc.*, 14 Cal.
 11 App. 4th 842, 845 (1993) ("The tort of intentional or negligent interference with
 12 prospective economic advantage imposes liability for improper methods of
 13 disrupting or diverting the business relationship of another which fall outside the
 14 boundaries of fair competition.")

15 Furthermore, there also is a probability that Plaintiff will prevail on her cause
 16 of action for unlawful and unfair business practices under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
 17 section 17200, *et seq.* The California Unfair Competition Law prohibits "unfair
 18 competition," which is defined as "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or
 19 practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act
 20 prohibited by [the California false advertising statute]." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
 21 17200; *see also Motors, Inc. v. Times Mirror Co.*, 102 Cal. App. 3d 735, 740-41
 22 (1980). As demonstrated above, Defendants engaged in unlawful, unfair, and/or
 23 fraudulent business acts and practices by publishing the Articles, which contain
 24 defamatory statements about Plaintiff. Defendants' actions have harmed Plaintiff,
 25 including but not limited to harm to Plaintiff's reputation and the goodwill associated
 26 with her and the brands and products she endorses. (Zhang Decl., ¶ 10; Lucas Decl.,
 27 ¶¶ 6-7.)
 28

2. **Clear and Convincing Evidence Demonstrates That The
Defamatory Statements Were Made With Actual Malice**

In the instant case, the evidence also shows that the defamatory statements at issue here were made with “actual malice.” Actual malice means that the defendant made a false statement “with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not.” *St. Amant v. Thompson*, 390 U.S. 727, 728 (1968); citing *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254 (1964). Actual malice can be proven by direct or circumstantial evidence. *Annette F. v. Sharon S.*, 119 Cal. App. 4th 1146, 1167 (2004).

For purposes of an anti-SLAPP motion, the relevant question is “whether a reasonable jury could find, by clear and convincing evidence, that [the plaintiff] has shown actual malice.” *Suzuki Motor Corp. v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.*, 330 F.3d 1110, 1132 (9th Cir. 2003); quoting *Kaelin v. Globe Communications Corp.*, 162 F.3d 1036, 1039 (9th Cir. 1998). In answering this question, the Court “must draw all justifiable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, including questions of credibility and of the weight to be accorded particular evidence.” *Suzuki*, 330 F.3d at 1132; quoting *Masson v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 496, 520 (1991). To survive the defendant’s motion, the plaintiff need only present evidence from which a jury might return a verdict in plaintiff’s favor. If the plaintiff does so, there is a genuine issue of fact that requires a trial. *Id.*

The Ninth Circuit has recognized that there are two different tests for proving “reckless disregard” in connection with the “actual malice” standard: (1) “Where the jury has proof that a publisher actually had a high degree of awareness of probable falsity, that alone will establish that it in fact entertained serious doubts as to the truth of [its] publication;” and (2) “Where such direct proof is missing, the jury may nevertheless infer that the publisher was aware of the falsity if it finds that there were obvious reasons to doubt the accuracy of the story, and that the defendant did not act reasonably in dispelling those doubts Although failure to investigate will not

1 alone support a finding of actual malice, the purposeful avoidance of the truth is in a
2 different category.” *Suzuki*, 330 F. 3d at 1134 (internal quotations and citations
3 omitted).

4 Under the second test regarding “purposeful avoidance,” the critical inquiry is
5 whether the publisher failed to act reasonably in investigating an article or a claim,
6 and did so in a manner that suggested it was purposefully attempting to avoid
7 discovering the truth of the matter asserted. *Id.* at 1138; citing *United States v.*
8 *Jewell*, 52 F.2d 697, 700 (9th Cir. 1976) (willful blindness tantamount to knowledge).

9 In *Curtis Pub. Co. v. Butts*, 388 U.S. 130 (1967) (“*Butts*”), for example, the
10 United States Supreme Court affirmed a judgment in favor of the appellee in a libel
11 lawsuit because sufficient evidence supported a finding of highly unreasonable
12 conduct constituting an extreme departure from the standards of investigation and
13 reporting ordinarily adhered to by responsible publishers. In *Butts*, the Court
14 emphasized that the publisher knew the source of the information for the subject
15 articles had been placed on probation in connection with criminal charges, but
16 proceeded to publish the story on the basis of his affidavit without substantial
17 independent support. *Id.* at 157. The Court also noted that the information “was in
18 no sense ‘hot news’ and the editors of the magazine recognized the need for a
19 thorough investigation of the serious charges. Elementary precautions were,
20 nevertheless, ignored.” *Id.* Based on the foregoing evidence, the Court found that
21 the publishers acted with “actual malice” to support a libel claim, *Id.*

22 **a. There Was Insufficient Factual Basis To Publish The**
23 **Articles Alleging That Plaintiff Was A Prostitute.**

24 In the instant case, there is clear and convincing evidence to conclude that
25 Boxun News did not have sufficient basis to publish any of the Articles, and Meng
26 purposefully avoided the truth. At his deposition, Meng initially testified that the
27 defamatory Articles were based on information provided to him by only two
28 “sources,” but he later changed his testimony and said that he utilized three.

(LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, p. 44:13-15; LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, pp. 125:7-126:3) However, the information provided by these purported sources amounts to nothing more than rumors, innuendo and hearsay – several if not many times removed.

Source A. Meng refused to identify Source A. He even refused to disclose where Source A is located or his/her occupation. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, pp. 52:14-55:5; 62:22-63:2; LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C p. 17:1-7. He would only say that anonymous Source A was someone who “has access to the connection of the people in different departments of the Chinese government.” (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, p. 18:8-11.)

Source A is the most important source for purposes of this lawsuit, as Meng testified that he/she provided all of the lurid details about Plaintiff’s work as an alleged prostitute as discussed in the Articles dated May 28 and May 30. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, pp. 61:19-24; 62:10-14.) According to Meng, he believes that Source A learned this information from leaks from someone with some kind of affiliation with the Chinese government with knowledge of the interrogation of Chinese businessman Xu Ming. But Meng does not know when Xu Ming was interrogated, the identity of the interrogators, or anyone affiliated with the interrogation. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, p. 58:13-15; LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, p. 15:2-16.) And, most importantly, he has no information whatsoever as to how Source A purportedly learned of this information. He believes that Source A may have obtained this information from other unnamed sources, but he does not know who or how many they are. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, pp. 55:10-16; 61:25-62:4; 62:10-20; LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, pp. 15:17-16:25; 16:21-25; 18:17-25.) That is, Source A clearly does not have first-hand knowledge of any of the allegations that Plaintiff is a prostitute, and Meng could not say if Source A even had second-, third-, or fourth-hand knowledge of these purported facts. Meng conceded that the information may have come through a series of other people. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4,

1 Exh. C, p. 16:21-25.) But, Meng never even asked. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, p.
2 62:10-20; LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, p. 15:17-16:19.) According to Meng's
3 retained expert, David Ardia, Meng did not want to know how Source A learned of
4 this information because Meng was concerned that disclosure of such sources "could
5 be forced out in litigation like this." (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 1, Exh. E, Deposition of
6 David Ardia, dated December 19, 2012, pp. 70:24-72:3.) Clearly, Meng remained
7 deliberately ignorant of the factual basis underlying the allegations made by Boxun
8 News about Plaintiff. And, at best, the information provided by anonymous Source
9 A is nothing more than unsubstantiated.

10 Source B. Like Source A, Meng refused to identify Source B. (LeBerthon,
11 Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C., pp. 19:25-20:2.) He described Source B only as a "researcher" in
12 the "social science area" located somewhere in China. (*Id.*, p. 20:3-13.) According
13 to Meng, Source B is someone "familiar with stories in the entertainment industry. . .
14 . This source does not particularly have access to confidential information." (*Id.*, pp.
15 19:8-24; 126:19-24.) Instead, this source provided only what Meng characterized as
16 "background information" about the Chinese entertainment industry with particular
17 relevance to Plaintiff. (*Id.*, pp. 20:14-25; 31:6-12.) This information included the
18 purported facts that Plaintiff failed to appear at an international movie festival she
19 had been expected to attend, and that several years ago Plaintiff was involved in what
20 he described as the "Ink Splash scandal." (*Id.* pp. 21:1-24:7.) None of this
21 information supports Boxun News' allegations that Plaintiff is a prostitute.

22 Zhao Yan. Meng identified his third source as freelance reporter Zhao Yan.
23 (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, pp. 44:16-45:4.) Mr. Yan previously lived in China,
24 but he now resides somewhere in New York City. (*Id.*, p. 45:5-24.) According to
25 Meng, when Zhao lived in China, he was arrested and imprisoned for leaking
26 information relating to the Chinese leadership to the foreign media. (LeBerthon
27 Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, pp. 39:15-43:6.) Meng testified that, while in prison, Zhao had a
28 cellmate who had been convicted and sentenced to death for corruption as part of "a

big scandal” involving the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. (*Id.*, p. 49:2-25.) Meng did not know the name of the cellmate, who he said had been imprisoned under an alias. Indeed, Meng testified that he did not even know the alias used by the cellmate. (*Id.*, pp. 49:2-50:11; LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, pp. 42:20-43:6.) According to Meng, Zhao told him that the anonymous cellmate was a former university classmate and friend of Plaintiff. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B, pp. 47:8:21; 51:5-8.) The anonymous cellmate allegedly told Zhao that Xu Ming had some kind of unspecified relationship with Xu Ming. (*Id.*, pp. 48:22-49:1.) Meng also testified that the anonymous cellmate allegedly told Zhao that the cellmate had previously once had sex with Plaintiff in exchange for RMB¥50 million (approximately \$8 million). (*Id.*, pp. 47:23-49:1; *see also* LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, p. 42:3-19.) This constitutes nothing more than jailhouse gossip – one cellmate telling another the he supposedly had sex with a world famous movie star.

**b. Meng Had Doubts About The Truth Of The Articles,
But Altered A Critical Fact To Try To Make The Story
More Believable.**

There were obvious reasons to doubt the reports received by Boxun News that Plaintiff was a prostitute. Plaintiff is an internationally acclaimed motion picture actress. To say the least, it is highly improbable that she would also work as a high-priced prostitute. Most importantly, Meng admitted that he himself had doubts about the allegations against her. He testified that he was skeptical about the reports he received from Source A based on the astronomical amounts of money attributed to her purported earnings as a prostitute. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, pp. 143:12-144:10.) In fact, Source A initially told him that Plaintiff earned RMB¥1.4 billion (approximately \$220 million) as a prostitute. (*Id.*, 38:22-39:9.) According to Meng, he decided to reduce that amount by one-half to RMB¥700 million (approximately \$110 million) for purposes of the May 28 article because he “wanted to be more on the conservative side.” (*Id.*, pp. 38:22-39:9.) However, rather than being

1 “conservative,” Meng’s deliberate alteration of the facts was calculated to make an
2 unbelievable defamatory story seem somewhat more believable. Thus, Defendants
3 clearly acted with actual malice by publishing the Articles. *See Suzuki*, 330 F. 3d at
4 1138

5 **c. Meng Failed To Even Attempt To Contact Plaintiff To**
6 **Get Her Side Of The Store Before Publication.**

7 Good journalism practices required that Boxun News contact Plaintiff and
8 solicit a comment from her before publishing stories accusing her of being a
9 prostitute. (Declaration of Michael Parks (“Park Decl.”), ¶¶ 17-18; Declaration of
10 Stanton L. Stein, ¶¶ 7-9.) However, it is undisputed that Meng never made any
11 attempt whatsoever to contact Plaintiff in order to determine if the stories were true
12 or obtain her side of things. (Zhang Decl., ¶ 7.)

13 There was no reason why Meng could not do so. According to Meng, he made
14 no effort to contact Plaintiff because he did not believe he had any reason to
15 disbelieve the information his anonymous sources provided. (Meng Decl., ¶ 11.)
16 Apparently, accusations that Plaintiff was a prostitute were just “too good to check.”
17 Instead, in a rush to publish a story that that was not subject to any sort of deadline
18 whatsoever, Boxun News published the first article with all of its salacious details
19 about Plaintiff just “one or two days” after receiving the initial reports. (LeBerthon
20 Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, p. 138:5-12.) Meng’s own retained expert, Mary Hausch, initially
21 testified that as a former managing editor of the Las Vegas Review Journal, she
22 would not have published the Articles without first soliciting a comment from
23 Plaintiff. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 5, Exh. D, Deposition of Mary Hausch dated October
24 12, 2012, pp. 148:21-149:17.) Furthermore, in the article dated June 12, 2012, Boxun
25 News stated that it “has always published Ms. Zhang’s statements and reports, thus
26 showing fairness on their part.” This false statement creates the impression that
27 Boxun solicited a comment from Plaintiff, and she either declined to provide any or
28 had nothing to say.

1 In addition to the above, Defendants' conduct is particularly egregious
2 considering that, even after Plaintiff contacted Defendants and specifically informed
3 them that the defamatory statements contained in Articles were false, Defendants
4 refused to retract them. (Complaint, ¶ 18, Exhibit F.) Instead, Boxun News
5 published the June 12 article stating that the stories it published accusing Plaintiff of
6 being a prostitute were "believed to be true." This is further evidence of malice.

7 **d. The Articles Go Far Beyond Recitals Of Alleged Facts**
8 **And Instead Threaten And Taunt Plaintiff.**

9 Taken as a group, the four articles published by Boxun News dated May 30
10 and June 3, 12 and 20 go well beyond the ordinary practice of political and
11 investigative journalism and suggest a malicious campaign by Boxun News against
12 Zhang Ziyi. Parks Decl., ¶¶ 25-34. The Boxun articles increasingly take on a
13 threatening tone, suggesting that if Plaintiff continues to deny the allegations and
14 defend her reputation, "more secrets will be exposed and all 'rumors' become the
15 truth." See Article dated May 30, 2012 (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 8, Exh. G.) In this,
16 Boxun News almost becomes an avenging angel. According to Meng, "Boxun has
17 the responsibility of making known to the public the corruption and trades of power
18 for money involved in reports relating to Zhang Ziyi." See Article dated June 20,
19 2012 (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 11, Exh. J.)

20 While it may not be unusual for news organizations to defend their reporting
21 on controversial matters, the Articles published by Boxun News are extremely
22 malicious. For example, in the May 30 article, Boxun News taunts Plaintiff and
23 challenges her to travel outside China to Hong Kong or the United States in order for
24 her to prove that its initial report (May 28) was untrue and that her movements had
25 not been restricted by investigators in connection with the Xu Ming interrogation.
26 According to the article, "Any other attempt to deny this truth is in vain."

27 In the article dated June 3, 2012, Boxun News stated that Zhang Ziyi's public
28 relations team had begun a counterattack, blaming a rival actress, Fan Bingbing, as

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Howard Avchen & Shapiro LLP

1 the “black hand” behind the allegations. “However, such PR stunts and technical
2 manipulations have impacts so low that nothing changes the fact that the word
3 ‘prostitution’ is being directly used in the reports by Western media,” Boxun said.
4 And Boxun threatened that further denials by Zhang Ziyi will lead its “source close to
5 the Central Commissioner for Discipline Inspection of the CPC” to release details of
6 alleged affairs that Xu Ming said she had with “several billionaires.” Meng testified
7 in his deposition that he believed that Boxun News’ readers would be offended by
8 Plaintiff’s efforts to defend herself against the charges leveled against her, and it
9 published the June 3, 2012, article because anonymous Source A “felt it necessary to
10 make a response to her statement.” (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, pp. 35:1-36:5.)

11 Writing under his pen name of Wei Shi, Meng went even further in the June 20
12 article to assert that this lawsuit is part of a conspiracy to silence them. “Such a
13 frivolous lawsuit indicates Zhang Ziyi’s suit against Boxun and the other media is a
14 political event, and not simply a civil dispute.” (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 9, Exh. H.) In
15 his deposition, Meng went much further, asserting that one of China’s top 10 leaders
16 was in a conspiracy with Plaintiff to sue Boxun and ultimately silence it because of
17 its support of Chinese political dissidents. (LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exh. C, pp. 66:14-
18 69:6.) He said he had this on very good authority from a political commentator in
19 Beijing and a senior editor at a Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong. (*Id.*)

20 Boxun News even set up a “Zhang Ziyi ‘Prostitution-gate’” section on the “hot
21 topics” portion of its website, but averred that Boxun has never used the word
22 “prostitution” in describing Ms Zhang’s alleged activities and is simply borrowing it
23 from Western news media reports. The purpose of the “hot topics” section is to
24 aggregate all the Zhang Ziyi reports in one place – and drive user traffic to them,
25 particularly from outside search engines. (Parks Decl., ¶ 31.) All of this goes far
26 beyond mere news reporting. Boxun News and Meng apparently have a vendetta
27 against Plaintiff, and they published the Articles in an effort to harm her.
28

1 **C. Alternatively, If The Court Determines That Additional Evidence**
 2 **Regarding Defendants’ Actual Malice Is Necessary, The Motion To**
 3 **Strike Should Be Denied In Order to Allow Plaintiff To Obtain The**
 4 **Identities Of The “Confidential Sources”**

5 If the Court determines that further evidence of Defendants’ actual malice is
 6 necessary, the Motion to Strike should be denied because Meng has refused to
 7 provide the identities of his “confidential sources” for the Articles. As a matter of
 8 law, information regarding the factual basis for the defamatory statements and the
 9 identities of the “confidential sources” is relevant to prove that Defendants acted
 10 with actual malice. *See Dangerfield v. Star Editorial, Inc.*, 817 F. Supp. 833 (C.D.
 11 Cal. 1993) (“*Dangerfield*”) (emphasizing that the identity of a reporter’s sources may
 12 be essential to prove “actual malice”); *see also Zerilli v. Smith*, 656 F. 2d 705 (D.C.
 13 Cir. 1981) (stating that proof of actual malice depends on knowing the identity of
 14 newspaper’s informant in order to show that informant is unreliable).

15 In *Dangerfield*, a well-known comedian filed a libel suit against the defendants
 16 in connection with an article in which he was negatively depicted. The comedian
 17 subsequently filed a motion to compel the defendants to disclose the identities of
 18 their sources for the article. The Court granted the motion and ordered the
 19 defendants to disclose the identities to the comedian’s counsel for purposes of the
 20 libel suit. In its ruling, the Court emphasized that:

21 The nature of Plaintiff’s cause of action--a libel claim
 22 brought by a public figure in which a media defendant
 23 asserts the First Amendment privilege--places it squarely
 24 in the realm of cases where disclosure is appropriate.
 25 Because Plaintiff seeks the identity of Defendants’
 26 sources in order to prove that Defendants acted with
 27 actual malice, it is clear that the information sought goes
 28 to the heart of the claim.

1 *Id.* at 837.

2 The Court in *Dangerfield* recognized that the First Amendment privilege
3 against the disclosure of confidential media sources could be overridden by showing
4 a compelling need for the information. Because the comedian was a public figure, he
5 had to show that defendants had acted with actual malice in their publication of the
6 article. Since the article was based on the informants' statements, the Court
7 concluded that their identities were essential to prove that defendants acted with
8 actual malice in publishing the article. *Id.*

9 In the instant case, the Articles are based almost entirely on statements from
10 "confidential sources." (*See* Meng Decl., ¶¶ 10-13, 18-20.) Plaintiff has repeatedly
11 requested the identity of Defendants' sources for purposes of the instant defamation
12 lawsuit. Defendants, however, have failed and refused to provide the requested
13 information. Plaintiff has even offered to enter into an appropriate protective order
14 in an effort to alleviate any concerns about confidentiality. *See* Joint Report of Fed.
15 R. Civ. P. 26(f) Conference, Docket No. 22; *see also* LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 3, Exh. B,
16 pp. 17:6-30:5.) Despite the foregoing, Defendants have refused and, instead,
17 baselessly contend that "Meng's sources are entitled to anonymity." (Motion to
18 Strike, pp. 23-27.)

19 Like the plaintiff in *Dangerfield*, Plaintiff has a powerful interest in knowing
20 the identity of Meng's sources because such information is relevant to prove that
21 Defendants acted with actual malice, which goes directly to Plaintiffs' libel *per se*
22 claim, among others. *See Dangerfield*, 817 F. Supp. at 837. In particular, the
23 identities of Defendants' sources are necessary to test their veracity and reliability,
24 and to determine whether such sources even exist. *Id.* (recognizing that a libel
25 plaintiff may seek "the identity of confidential sources in order to test their veracity
26 and reliability or determine whether such sources exist").

27 Moreover, Plaintiff has no other means to discover the identities of these
28 confidential sources. *See id.* at 838. According to Defendants, the Articles are

1 largely based on statements from “confidential sources,” including: (1) an
 2 unidentified “citizen journalist;” (2) a person who allegedly used to work for the
 3 New York Times in some unknown capacity, who allegedly heard rumors about
 4 Plaintiff from his unidentified former prison cellmate and (3) another anonymous
 5 source who was purportedly familiar with the entertainment industry in China. (*See*
 6 Meng Decl., ¶¶ 10-13, 18-20; *see also* LeBerthon Decl., ¶ 4, Exhibit C, p. 126:17-
 7 25.) Defendants have not identified any non-confidential sources with personal
 8 knowledge for their information, because there are none. (*Id.*)

9 For the foregoing reasons, if the Court determines that additional evidence of
 10 Defendants’ actual malice is necessary, the Motion to Strike should be denied in
 11 order to allow Plaintiff to obtain the identities to the “confidential sources” for
 12 purposes of this lawsuit.

13 **IV. CONCLUSION**

14 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court deny
 15 the Motion and permit Plaintiff to proceed on her claims.

16 DATED: January 4, 2013

GLASER WEIL FINK JACOBS
 HOWARD AVCHEN & SHAPIRO LLP

18 By: /s/ Adam LeBerthon

19 JOHN MASON
 20 PATRICIA L. GLASER
 21 ADAM LEBERTHON
 22 LISA M. ZEPEDA
 Attorneys for Plaintiff Zhang Ziyi